

YANOVSKIY, M.Ya.

Young members of the Scientific Technological Society are making efforts to achieve technological progress. Metallurgical. 1 terr.
obr. met. no.12:54 D '60. (MIRA 12:12)

(Metallurgical research)

YANKOVSKIY, O.A., inzh.

Building minor railroad structures abroad. Transp. stroi. 7 no.12:
22-23 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Railroad bridges) (Culverts)

YANOVSKIY, O. F. In Latvian

YANOVSKIY, O. F. -- "Embryonic Development of the Esophagus and Stomach of the Horse." Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst of Experimental Medicine, 1954. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskov SSR, No. o, Sept., 1955

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Horses.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16631
 AUTHOR : YEROVNIK, O. F.
 INST. : Latvian Academy of Agriculture.
 TITLE : The embryonal development of the Esophagus and Stomach in Horses.
 ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Latv. s.-im. akad., 1956, vyp. 5, 199-201
 ABSTRACT : The development of the stomach (S), described on 25 microscopic sections of 10-110 days old embryos and also by the method of elastic reconstruction, is composed, according to the author, of three stages. It is noted that at the beginning of the development the horse's S presents a simple widening of the anterior intestine; it is difficult to speak of its being fusiform. The foundation of the simple and complex S of normals is homo-

CARD:

1/2

Country : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Horses. Q-2
ABS. JOUR. : REBiol., No. 1959, No.
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : logous, but it is impossible to look for a
similarity between the parts of a one- and
two-ventricle 3.

CARD: 2/2

PRUTKIN, E.A., inzh.; YANOVSKIY, P.I.

New designs and products for assembling a system of inspection
and automation. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no.4:9-13 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavproyektmontazhavtomatika Ministroya RSFSR.
(Automatic control)
(Building)

ADABASH'YAN, Artem Karpovich; YANOVSKIY, P.I., nauchnyy red.;
SHIROKOVA, G.M., red. izd-va; KASINOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Installation of regulating and measuring devices and autoratic
control apparatus] Montazh kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov i
apparatury avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia. Moskva, Gosstroi-
izdat, 1962. 398 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Electric engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

(Automatic control--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

YEMEL'YANOV, A.I.; YANOVSKIY, P.I., inzh., retsenzent; AKIMOVA,
A.G., red. izd-va; VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.;
TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Thermotechnical indicating and recording devices; checking,
adjusting and starting] Teplotekhnicheskie kontrol'no-izmeri-
tel'nye i reguliruiushchie pribory; poverka, regulirovka i
pusk. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 238 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Instruments) (Automatic control)

YEMEL'YANOV, A.I.; YANOVSKIY, P.I., inzh., retsenzent; AKIMOVA, A.G.,
red. izd-va; VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Thermotechnical checking, measuring and regulating devices]
Teplotekhnicheskie kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye i reguliruiushchie
pribory; poverka, regulirovka i pusk. Moskva, 1963. 238 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Instruments) (Automatic control)
(Machine-shop practice)

ACC NR: AM6014345

Monograph

UR/

Mironov, Konstantin Andreyevich; Khatsyanov, Feliks Grigor'yevich; Shegal, Genrikh L'vovich; Shipetin, Lev Iosifovich; YAnovskiy, Petr Illarionovich.

Technology of automatic control systems design; reference materials (Tekhnika proyektirovaniya sistem avtomatizatsii; spravochnyye materialy) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1966. 702 p. illus., biblio., tables. Errata slip inserted, 16,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control, electric control system, pneumatic control system, automatic control design, automatic control circuit

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for technical personnel concerned with the planning of automation systems for technological processes. It can also be useful to students at schools of higher technical education and technical schools. The book contains documentary references concerning the design of automation systems and gives examples of projects based on the plans, norms, and manuals of the leading design organizations of the USSR. In addition to the above, the book contains recommendations regarding the selection of means of automation, methods of designing control, signaling, and

Card 1/9

UDC 658.52.011.56.001.12

ACC NR: AM6014345

automatic regulation circuits, the arrangement of control panels, methods of computing automatic regulation systems, choke-adjustment units, and the tapered devices of flow-meters. Data on the equipment and assembly materials used in the systems for automation-control and regulation of technological processes are presented.

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SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Nov65/ ORIG REF: 121/ OTH REF: 003

Card 9/9

YANOVSKIY, Petr L'yovich; NEVRAYEV, G.A., kand. med. nauk,
retsensent; KOSSOVA, O.N., red.

[Mineral waters of the U.S.S.R.; bottled] Mineral'nye
vody SSSR; razlivaemye v butylki. Izd.3., dop. 1 perer.
Moskva, Fishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 163 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

YANOVSKIY, P.L.; DAMASKINA, G.B., red.; GIDBYSSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Mineral waters of the U.S.S.R.] Mineral'nye vody SSSR. Izd.
2-oe. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 118 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(MINERAL WATERS)

YANOVSKIY, S., podpolkovnik

Persistence and industriousness. Voen. vest. 42 no.10:97-99 0
'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Radiotelegraph)

L 3030-66 ENT(1)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AR5013240

UR/0275/65/000/003/A022/A022
621.385.623

23
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Sv. t., Abs. 3A138

AUTHOR: Ramm, G. S.; Yanovskiy, S. A.

TITLE: Calculation of the frequency characteristics of a high-power klystron amplifier

CITED SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 20, 1964, 15-23

TOPIC TAGS: klystron amplifier, high power klystron amplifier

25

TRANSLATION: The final resonator of a multiresonator klystron amplifier is considered with an assumption that this resonator and its load form a linear system whose frequency characteristic, under zero excitation condition, is known. The final-resonator gap voltage is determined as a function of the excitation frequency. The frequency characteristics of a klystron amplifier operating under nonlinear (high-amplitude) conditions are calculated by a quasilinear method for the case when the gap transit angle, under static conditions, is 90° . Design curves and tables are supplied for the case when the klystron incoming convection

Card 1/2

L 3030-68

ACCESSION NR: AR5013240

current can be approximated by a step curve. The klystron amplifier is analogous to the ordinary electron-tube amplifier in that the allowance for the amplifier nonlinearity results in a narrower passband and in a closer position of the maxima of the Chebyshev-type frequency characteristic, this phenomena being more pronounced in the klystron amplifier. Bibl. 3.

SUB CODE: EC

ENCL: 00

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Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9"

16.4500

26506
S/044/61/000/004/020/033
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, S.B.

TITLE: Integral equations of the type of convolution and their connection with singular equations with a Cauchy kernel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 4, 1961, 67, abstract 4 B 361. ("Uch. zap. Rostovsk. - n/D. gos.ped. in-ta", 1960, vyp 5(42), 11-30)

TEXT: The author investigates the equation

$$f(x) + \int_0^{\infty} k_1(x-t)f(t)dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 k_2(x-t)f(t)dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k(x,t)f(t)dt = g(x), \quad (1)$$

where the functions k_1 , k_2 and k forming the kernel, the solution f and the right-hand side g increase or decrease potentially in different combinations. Under special assumptions of this kind the equation (1) was investigated by Yu.I. Cherskiy (R zh Mat, 1959, 3850). The author reduces (1) to the singular equation with the Cauchy kernel
Card 1/2

26506

S/044/61/000/004/020/033

C111/C222

Integral equations of the type ...

$$A(t)\phi(t) + \frac{B(t)}{\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\phi(\tau)d\tau}{\tau-t} + \int_{\Gamma} K(t, \tau)\phi(\tau)d\tau = Q(t), \quad t \in \Gamma, \quad (2)$$

where Γ is a pair of straight lines being parallel to the real axis. Beside of (2) the function ϕ must satisfy a number of additional conditions. By some examples the author shows the elementary solution methods of (1) in special cases.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GERASIMOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YANOVSKIY, S.I., inzh.; MALEVANNYY, B.N.,
inzh.; KUPCHIN, D.V., inzh.; SOLOV'YEV, Ye.A., inzh.

Testing the refrigerating plant of "Sevastopol", the refrigerator-
ship. Khol.tekh. 38 no.2:41-44 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut kholodil'noy promyshlen-
nosti (for Gerasimov, Yanovskiy, Malevannyy). 2. Baltiyskiy
sudostroitel'nyy zavod (for Kupchin, Solov'yev).
(Refrigeration of ships)

ARSHANSKIY, Yakov Naumovich; YANOVSKIY, Solomon Isaakovich;
KURYILIN, Ye.S., spets. red.; KREST'YANIKOVA, Ye.M., red.

[Installation and maintenance of automatic control and
regulation devices] Montazh i obsluzhivanie priborov av-
tomatiki i kontrolya. Moskva, Izd-vo "Pishchevaia pro-
myshlennost'," 1964. 85 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ACC NR: AP7001223

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/66/000/012/0030/0031

AUTHORS: Kurylev, Ye. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yanovskiy, S. I.;
Komissarova, M. G.; Fishman, M. A.; Terent'yeva, N. A.

ORG: [Kurylev and Yanovskiy] Leningrad Engineering Institute for Refrigeration
Industry (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti);
[Komissarova, Fishman, and Terent'yeva] Leningrad Refrigerated Transportation Combine
(Leningradskiy khladokombinat)

TITLE: Storage of eggs in refrigerated chambers with controlled air humidity

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 12, 1966, 30-31

TOPIC TAGS: food preservation, refrigeration, humidification

ABSTRACT: A chamber for storage of eggs maintained at -1.5 to -2.0C and 85% relative humidity is described. Maintenance at these conditions gave an increase of 1.5 times the egg storage period as compared with instructions given by the literature (Spravochnik po ekspluatatsii kholodil'nykh skladov. Pod redaktsiyey D. G. Ryutova. Gostorgizdat, 1963). The difficulty of maintaining the desired humidity (encountered during the summer) was circumvented by injecting steam by jet air-distribution. The chamber was loaded with 14 780 cartons of eggs. The storage time was up to 7 months. The weight loss of eggs was measured by weighing them every 30--35 days with an accuracy of ± 0.1 g. Results of the study are shown in Fig. 1.

UDC: 637.4.004.4

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ACC NR: AP7001223

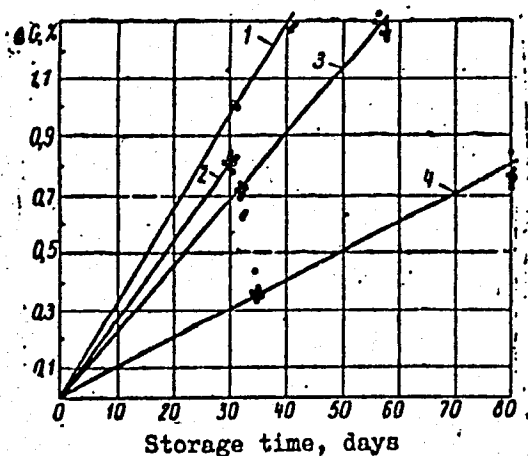


Fig. 1. Shrinkage of eggs in the refrigerated chamber: 1 - at temperature 0°C, relative humidity $\varphi = 85\%$; 2 - at -2°C, no humidity control, $\varphi = 68--72\%$; 3 - at -2°C, humidity controlled, $\varphi = 85\%$; 4 - at -2°C, winter storage, $\varphi = 85--90\%$

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003
Card 2/2

L 44461-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM/RH

ACC NR: AP6023655

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/66/000/004/0020/0023

AUTHORS: Kurylev, Ye. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yanovskiy, S. I. 26
B

ORG: Laboratory for Refrigeration Technology and Engineering at the Leningrad Technological Institute for the Refrigeration Industry (Otraslevaya laboratoriya kholodil'noy tekhnologii i tekhniki Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Use of devices for measurement and control of humidity in refrigeration chambers 9m

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1966, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: humidification, atmospheric humidity, humidity gage, refrigeration equipment / DVIP humidity gage

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been performed testing the suitability of a relative humidity gage DVIP for measuring and controlling the humidity of air in refrigerated chambers. The construction of the DVIP humidity gage is illustrated in Fig. 1. The sensitive element of the instrument is the membrane prepared of organic hygroscopic film. The gages are suitable for use in chambers with an air cooling system and should be located where the air flow rate is about 0.8—2.5 m/sec. Every six months the gages should be checked under industrial conditions at 100% humidity. Hygrostats in hermetic glass containers (desiccators), filled with water

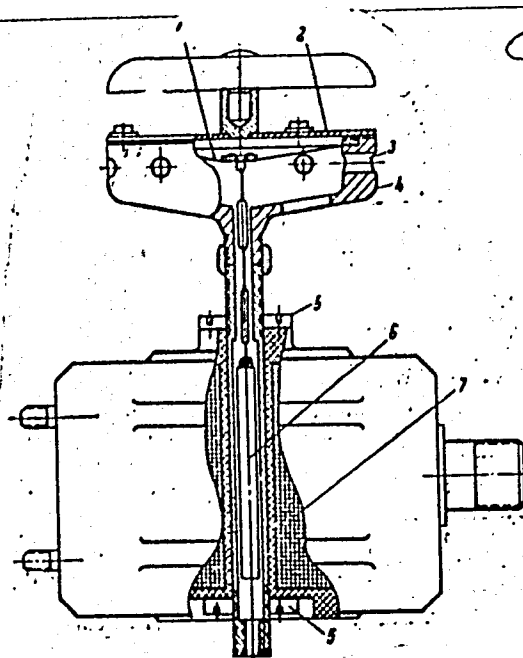
UDC: 681.2.083:621.565

Card 1/2

L hhh61-66

ACC NR: AP6023655

Fig. 1. Humidity gage DVIP: 1 - membrane;
2 - lid; 3 - additional openings;
4 - metal funnel; 5 - adjusting nuts;
6 - core; 7 - induction coil.



or saturated salt solutions, are best suited for testing and adjusting the DVIP
humidity gages. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.
SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *Jo*

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
YANOVSKIY, S.M.																			
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
7																			
<p>Rapid colorimetric method for the determination of nickel in slags. P. F. Fedorov and S. M. Yanovskiy. <i>Zavodskaya Lab.</i> 7, 478-9 (1938).--The detn. of 0.1-0.25% Ni in slags depends on the formation of a red sol. Ni-dimethylglyoxime complex by oxidation with Br in excess NH_4OH. Decomp. 1 g. slag in 40 cc. of aqua regia, add in the hot soln. 2-3 cc. H_2O and boil until completely dissolved. Add 40-50 cc. of Br water and ppt. Fe with an excess of an aq. suspension of ZnO. After boiling for 5 min., cool, dil. to 250 cc. and filter into a dry flask. Treat an aliquot part (50 cc.) with 1-2 cc. HCl, 1-2 cc. of Br water, excess NH_4OH (enough to dissolve a ppt. of $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$) and 5 cc. of 1% dimethylglyoxime, dil. to 100 cc. and compare the color intensity in the colorimeter with the standard soln. To prep. the latter, treat a standard $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ soln. (0.25 g. and 20 cc. of concd. HCl in 1 l.)</p>																			
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										BASIC NUMBER									
1000-1100-1199										1000-1100-1199									
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KRIVSUNOV, V. N.; ARONINA, S. Ye.; YANOVSKIY, S. M.; MATVEYEV, A. A.

Experimental study of the static characteristics of the ethane-ethylene tower. Khim prom no. 3:221-224 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

YANOVSKIY, S M.

YANOVSKIY, S.M., kand.med.nauk (Termez)

Analysis of agricultural injuries in Surkhandarya Province, Uzbeki
SSR. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.5:18-21 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Glavnyy khirurg Surkhan-Darynskogo oblastnogo otdela zdavo-
okhraneniya.

(ACCIDENT, INDUSTRIAL, statist.
in agricultural workers in Russia (Rus))

YANOVSKIY, S.M.; DZHAMALOVA, T.F.

Gastric and duodenal rupture; abstract. Khirurgiya 34 no.12:97 D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Temrezskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Surkhan-Dar'inskoy oblasti.
(STOMACH--RUPTURE) (DUODENUM--RUPTURE)

YANOVSKIY, S.M., kand.med.nauk, SHAGIYEVA, N.R., SHCHERBAKOVA, T.I.

Case of perforating duodenal ulcer. Klin.med. 36 no.6:139 Je '58
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Denauskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Surkhan-Dar'inskoy oblasti UzSSR.
(PEPTIC ULCER, perforation,
case report (Rus))

YANOVSKIY, S.M., kand.med.nauk; DZHAMALOVA, T.F.

Subcutaneous avulsion of the pyloric section of the stomach
with multiplication of the upper horizontal part of the duo-
denum. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.6:81 Je '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Termezskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(STOMACH--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

YANOVSKIY, S.M., dotsent; SEKRETAREVA, O.M.

Giant hydatid cyst of the spleen. Med. zhur. Uz. no. 10:78-79 0 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Surkhandar'inskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(SPLEEN---HYDATIDS)

YANOVSKIY, S.M., kand.med.nauk; SULTANOV, K.M.

Extensive resection of the large intestine. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.10:
84-85 0 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Shurchinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy, Surkhan-Dar'inskoy oblasti
Uzbekskoy SSR. (INTESTINES--SURGERY)

YANOVSKIY, S.M., kand.med.nauk; GENS, B.P.; VARLAMOVA, P.R.

Two cases of inflammatory tumor of the large intestine caused by amebic dysentery. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.3:76 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdeleniya Surkhandar'inskoy oblastnoy
bol'nitsy, UzSSR.
(INTESTINES—TUMORS) (DYSENTERY)

YANOVSKIY, S.M., dotsent; LATYPOV, K.L.

Case of perforating ulcer of the duodenum located at the site of the transition of its vertical section to the lower horizontal.
Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:51 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Denauskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Surkhandar'inskoy oblasti
UzSSR.

(DUODENUM--ULCERS)

KRIVSUNOV, V.N.; ARONINA, S.Ye.; YANOVSKIY, S.M.

Mathematical model of the static characteristic of a commercial
ethane-ethylene rectification column. Khim. prom. 41 no.8:
617-620 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

YANOVSKIY, S. V.

1-5/W
2
Yanovskii, S. V. Some questions connected with equations of convolution type. Rostov. Gos. Ped. Inst. Uč. Zap. 4 (1957), 79-88. (Russian)

The equations studied are of the form

$$\Sigma \left\{ \lambda_{ijk} f_j^{(k)}(x) + \int_0^{\infty} k_{ijk}'(x-t) f_j^{(k)}(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{ijk}''(x-t) f_j^{(k)}(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_{ijk}(x-t) f_j^{(k)}(t) dt \right\} = g_i(x).$$

Results are stated concerning the classes of numbers such that $f_j^{(k)}(t)e^{\alpha t}$ are summable over $(0, \infty)$ and $(-\infty, 0)$ on the supposition that the k belong to classes of functions for which corresponding integrals exist, and that the integrals involved in the equation converge.

J. L. B. Cooper (Cardiff)

(8)

20-119-3-15/65

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, S.V. (Rostov/Don)

TITLE: On the Connection Between the Integral Equations of Convolution Type and the Equations With Cauchy Kernel (O svyazi integral'nykh uravneniy tipa svertki s uravneniyami s yadrom Koshi)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1958, Vol 119, Nr 3, pp 458-461 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Generalizing the results of Cherskiy and Gakhov [Ref 1-5] the author shows that the integral equation

$$f(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_1(x-t)f(t)dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, -t)f(t)dt = g(x)$$

can be transformed into the equivalent singular equation with Cauchy kernel

$$\Lambda(\xi)\phi(\xi) + \frac{\beta(\xi)}{\sqrt{1}} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\phi(\tau)d\tau}{\tau - \xi} + \int_{\Gamma} M(\xi, \tau)\phi(\tau)d\tau = q(\xi)$$

$\xi \in \Gamma$ with the aid of a Fourier transformation; here Γ is a simple contour and the solution is to be sought in the class of the functions which are squarely integrable. The author's

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On the Connection Between the Integral Equations
of Convolution Type and the Equations With Cauchy Kernel

20-119-3-15/65

suppositions on K_1 , n , f and g are somewhat weaker than in
[Ref 1-5]. There are 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet,
and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu pedagogicheskiy institut (Rostov/Don Pe-
dagogical Institute)

PRESENTED: November 4, 1957; by N.I. Muskhelishvili, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 2/2

86154

16.4500

S/140/60/000/005/021/021
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, S.V.

TITLE: On the Regularizing of Complete Integro-Differential Equations
of the Type of Convolution ¹⁶

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1960,
No. 5, pp. 199 - 210

TEXT: The equations

$$\sum_{m=0}^n \left[\lambda_m f^{(m)}(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} k_{1m}(x-t) f^{(m)}(t) dt + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{2m}(x-t) f^{(m)}(t) dt + \right. \\ \left. + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_m(x; -t) f^{(m)}(t) dt \right] = g(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty; \quad (1)$$

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On the Regularizing of Complete Integro-Differential Equations of the Type of Convolution

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$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=0}^n \left[\lambda_m f^{(m)}(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_{1m}(x-t) f^{(m)}(t) dt + \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_m(x; -t) f^{(m)}(t) dt \right] = g(x), \quad x > 0, \\ & \sum_{m=0}^n \left[\mu_m f^{(m)}(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_{2m}(x-t) f^{(m)}(t) dt + \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_m(x; -t) f^{(m)}(t) dt \right] = g(x), \quad x < 0. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2)$$

✓

are called complete integro-differential equations of the type of convolution.

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On the Regularizing of Complete Integro-Differential Equations of the Type of Convolution

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C111/C222

Let $k(x) \in \{\alpha, \alpha\}$, if $k(x) e^{-\alpha x} \in L_2(-\infty, \infty)$ and $k(x) \in \{\alpha, \alpha\}$, if $k(x) e^{-\alpha x} \in L_1(-\infty, \infty)$. Let v be the operator of the Fourier transformation.

It is assumed that

$$(3.1) \quad k_{im}(x) \in \{\alpha, \alpha\}_1$$

or

$$(3.2) \quad k_{im}(x) \in \{\alpha, \alpha\}, \quad k_{im}(x) \sqrt{|x|} \in \{\alpha, \alpha\}, \quad v k_{im} \text{ bounded.}$$

Furthermore let

$$(4) \quad k_m(x, t) e^{-\alpha(x+t)} \in L_2 \left(\begin{matrix} -\infty, \infty \\ -\infty, \infty \end{matrix} \right), \quad i = 1, 2; \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Besides let $g(x) \in \{\alpha, \alpha\}$. The unknown function $f(x)$ is sought in the class of functions, where

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On the Regularizing of Complete Integro-
Differential Equations of the Type of
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$$(5) \quad f^{(m)}(x) \in \{\alpha, \alpha\}, \quad m = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

If the operator v is applied to (1) then one obtains

$$(7) \quad KF_n = A(\zeta)F_n(\zeta) + \frac{B(\zeta)}{\pi i} \int_{\alpha} \frac{F_n(\tau) d\tau}{\tau - \zeta} + \int_{\alpha} M(\zeta, \tau) F_n(\tau) d\tau = G(\zeta)$$

where $\zeta = x + i\alpha$ and $A(\zeta), B(\zeta), M(\zeta, \tau)$ depend on the Fourier transform of the kernels of (1).

It is shown (theorem 1) that (1) and (7) are equivalent in so far as to every solution of (7) belonging to $L_2(-\infty, \infty)$ there corresponds a unique solution of (1) satisfying (5) and reversely. Here it is

$$(12) \quad F_n(\zeta) = v f^{(n)}$$

and

$$(13) \quad f(x) = v^{-1} F_0$$

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On the Regularizing of Complete Integro-Differential Equations of the Type of Convolution

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where $F_0(\zeta) = (-i\zeta)^{-n} F_n(\zeta)$.

By a regularizing (from the left) with the aid of the operator

$$S\phi = A(\zeta)\phi(\zeta) - \frac{B(\zeta)}{\pi i} \int_{\alpha} \frac{\phi(\tau)d\tau}{\tau - \zeta}, \quad \zeta = x + i\alpha$$

the singular integral equation (7) is reduced to a Fredholm equation :

$$(18) \quad SKF_n = [A^2(\zeta) - B^2(\zeta)] F_n(\zeta) + \int_{\alpha} N(\zeta, \tau) F_n(\tau) d\tau = SG$$

Every solution of (1) satisfying (5) can be obtained from the solutions of (18) with the aid of the formula (13) ; especially, the number of linearly independent solutions of the homogeneous equation (1) is finite (theorem 4).

Two examples are considered.

The author mentions Yu.I. Cherskiy. He thanks Professor F.D. Gakhov for

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On the Regularizing of Complete Integro-
Differential Equations of the Type of
Convolution

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valuable hints.

There are 13 references : 12 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Lipetskiy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Lipetsk Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 6, 1958

Card 6/6

YANOVSKIY, S. V., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Complete integral
and integral-differential equations of the ^{convolution} ~~periodic~~ type."
Rostov n/D, 1961. (Rost State U) (KL, 8-61, 229)

GAKHOV, Fedor Dmitriyevich; ROGOZHIN, V.S., dots., red.; BACHURINA, T.A., aspirant, red.; GOVORUKHINA, A.A., aspirant, red.; ZARIPOV, R.Kh., aspirant, red.; MEL'NIK, I.M., aspirant, red.; MIKHAYLOV, L.G., aspirant, red.; LITVINCHUK, G.S., aspirant, red.; PARADOKSOVA, I.A., aspirant, red.; KHASABOV, E.G., aspirant, red.; CHERSKIY, Yu.I., aspirant, red.; YANOVSKIY, S.V., aspirant, red.; ARAMANOVICH, I.G., red.; Primali uchastiye: BOROVSAYA, N.I., red.; RYSYUK, N.A., red.; SMAGINA, V.I., red.; KHAYRULLIN, I.Kh., red.; CHUMAKOV, F.V., red.; POLOVINKIN, S.M., red.; KEPPEL, I.V., red.; MIKHLIN, E.I., tekhn. red.

[Boundary value problems] Kraevye zadachi. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 639 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Boundary value problems)

SOV/137-58-7-14860

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 132 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, T.V.

TITLE: Conversion of Forging Furnaces to Natural Gas (Perevod kuz-
nechnykh pechey na prirodnyy gaz)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Progressiv. metody shtampovki i kovki. Khar'kov,
Oblizdat, 1957, pp 159-163

ABSTRACT: The undertakings involved in the conversion of 11 plants to
Stavropol' and Shchebelinka natural gas are noted. One of the
conditions for the conversion is maintenance of the present
fuel arrangements for emergencies. Examination is made of
the advantages and disadvantages of injector and 2-line burners.
It is demonstrated that the basic factor determining the choice
of gas burners is the type of fuel the furnace used prior to con-
version. It is recommended that in the conversion of heavy-
oil-burning forging furnaces, 2-line burners be installed, com-
bination gas-and-heavy-oil burning in particular, while in the
conversion of forging furnaces employing producer gas and
solid fuel, high pressure (1 atm excess pressure) injector
burners be used with retention of the existing fueling devices

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SOV/137-58-7-14860

Conversion of Forging Furnaces to Natural Gas

so far as possible. When combined types of burners are used, the gas pressure required is 250 mm water, while for the injector type it is 0.8-1.0 atm excess pressure. For properly designed and well-operating forging furnaces not employing waste-gas heat, the author recommends the following standards for heat-flow rates (in kcal/kg): 1600-1700 for box-type furnaces, 1200-1400 for semicontinuous furnaces, 800-900 for continuous furnaces. It is proposed that attention be directed to the proper choice of the number and capacity of the burners.

M.E.

1. Furnaces--Fuel consumption
2. Natural gas--Applications

Card 2/2

YANOVSKIY, V.

307/12-2-3-12/87

Author, A.P. Butria, Yu.I. Kozlov, P.S. Rykutenko, V.N. Yanovskiy, V.I. Lomina

Experimental Industrial Television Devices
Izvestiya vysshikh shkol, Moscow, Radiotekhnika, 1969, Vol 2, No 3, pp 361-363 (USSR)

The authors describe briefly the experimental industrial television equipment "Kiran-1", "Kiran-2" and "Kiran-3" which were developed at the Kharkov radioelectronics institute (Chair of Radio Engineering Equipment of the Kharkov Polytechnic Institute named V.I. Lomina). The device "Kiran-1" was developed in 1958 for the visual control of the work of cutting tools on heavy boring and turning mills with two tool rests. The camera has a 40 mm lens with a focal length of 7 kg. They are connected with the control panel with the tool rests. The camera controls the motor control panel of the TV screen are mounted on the motor control panel of the machine tool. During 1957 and 1958 the experimental industrial TV devices "Kiran-2" and "Kiran-3" were developed. These devices are

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very universal and produce high-quality images at a distance of 100-150 m. Additional conventional TV sets may be used at distances of up to 1 km from the control unit. The "Kiran-2" may be used for televising surgical operations. Fig.1 shows the TV camera used for the "Kiran-2" and "Kiran-3". It has the dimensions 110 x 110 x 300 mm and a weight of 3.5 kg. A vidicon pick-up tube is used. A 500 watt light source provides the necessary illumination of 500-1000 lux. With such an illumination the inertia of the vidicon tube is very low and even high-speed production processes may be observed clearly. All TV devices have "Kiran-2" and "Kiran-3" are shown by photographs in Figs.2 and 3. The interfacing parameters correspond to the USSR TV standard. The synchronizer for the industrial TV devices receives a simplified TV signal required for the synchronization of the additional TV sets connected to these devices. The synchronizer is composed of ten GHP tubes (including the synchronizer). The number of bulky parts in the camera unit was reduced to a minimum. The focusing of the pick-up tube is achieved by an electric motor operated from the control

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panel. The conventional TV sets which may be connected to the "Kiran-2" and "Kiran-3" are fed from a transmitter, consisting of a master oscillator-amplifier (GHP) and an output stage (GHP). The "Kiran-2" and "Kiran-3" have provisions for transmitting audio signals to the conventional TV sets connected to it. All TV devices receive power from the AC mains. In the "Kiran-1" and "Kiran-2" the feed units contain heater transformers and neon rectifiers with electronic stabilization which feed all anode circuits. In the "Kiran-3" germanium and selenium rectifiers are used. Electronic stabilization is used only for feeding the synchronization unit and the camera amplifier. A ferro-resonance voltage stabilizer feeds the entire device. All "Kiran" devices contain only four or five control knobs. The publication of this article is recommended by the Kharkov radioelectronics institute named V.I. Lomina (Chair of Radio Engineering Equipment of the Kharkov Polytechnic Institute named V.I. Lomina). There are 4 photographs.

Card 3/3

July 24, 1969

SUBMITTED

YANOVSKIY, V. [IAnovs'kyi, V.], inzh.

Newspaper is set by "invisible hands." Znan. ta pratsia no.11:
18-19 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Linotype) (Automation)

VOL'F, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TSELUYKO, M.K.,; PUKHAL'SKIY, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHOZHOLEV, K.I.; LITVINOV, O.O., redaktor; YANOVSKIY, V., redaktor; IOAKIMIS A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Experience in using blast furnace slag in construction] Opyt primeneniia domennykh otval'nykh shlakov v stroitel'stve. Pod red. O.O.Litvinova. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture USSR, 1956. 109 p. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Direktor Zhdanovskogo filiala YUZHNI (for Tseluyko). 2.Direktor Dnepropetrovskogo filiala YUZHNI (for Khokholev). 3.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii arkhitektury USSR (for Litvinov).
(Slag)

ACC NR: AP6032530

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0131/0131

INVENTOR: Gusev, L. S.; Zimin, Yu. A.; Nistratov, A. P.; Pobedin, I. S.;
Popov, A. K.; Rozanov, B. V.; Tokarskiy, A. P.; Kholin, Yu. T.; Tulyankin, P. V.;
Sncheglov, V. P.; Yanovskiy, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Drive of a high-speed counterblow hammer. Class 49, No. 185669 [announced
by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Planning and Design of
Metallurgical Machinery (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-
konstruktivskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obrabotki, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 131

TOPIC TAGS: metal forming machine tool, forging machinery, metal press

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a drive of a high-speed counterblow
hammer, which includes a high-pressure cylinder and a piston with a sliding sealing
bushing. To improve the operational characteristics and efficiency of the hammer,
the bushing, placed in a lower part of the cylinder, has a circular groove inside,
into which oil is pumped under pressure equal to that of the gas in the cylinder,
thus forming a layer which serves the dual purpose of sealing and lubrication. Orig.
art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 22May64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.974.4-82

YANOVSKIY, Viktor Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DEMIN, Leonid Pavlovich,
inzh.

Synchronization of series excited d.c. motors. Izv. vya.
ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no.2:186-192 '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9"

SHOLOKH, P.I., inzh.; YANOVSKIY, V.I., inzh.

All-purpose E-4010 excavator-planer. Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.1:
6-9 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:7)

АНУТКА. В. А.

Methods and instructions for the analysis of soils for road engineering purposes
Leningrad 2. tip. Transpechatl 1928. 41 p. (44-54408)

TA/10.R8

YANOVSKIY, V. K. (Director of Perma-Frost Engineering Section)

"Investigation of Perma-Frost for Construction Purposes," a dissertation presented at the Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers on 25 June 1946.

Vestnik AS USSR, 8/9, 1946

YANOVSKIY, V. K.

PA 237T59

USSR/Geophysics - Permafrost

Nov/Dec 52

"Mikhail Ivanovich Sumgin, Tenth Anniversary of his Death," S.M. Kachurin and V.K. Yanovskiy, Inst of Permafrost imeni V.A. Obruchev, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf" No 6, pp 56-69

Present biographical sketch of M. I. Sumgin, who founded permafrost studies and expanded the network of meteorological stations in the Amur district.

237T59

YANOVSKIY, V.K.

137-1958-2-2289

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yanovskiy, V.K., Keshishyan, T.N.

TITLE: The Use of Ultrasonic Waves in the Investigation of Ceramic Materials (Primeneniye ultrazvukovykh voln dlya issledovaniya keramicheskikh materialov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy keramiki. Moscow, Promstroyizdat, 1956, pp 546-555

ABSTRACT: An explanation is given of a theory on the propagation and determination of the speed of ultrasonic waves at frequencies from 20 kc to 1,000 mc within different materials, including ceramic materials. When the ultrasonic waves are concentrated at one spot, ultrasonic oscillations result having an intensity in excess of 2 kw/cm^2 ; the maximum frequency of an ultrasonic wave was 10^9 cps. The testing of highly porous ceramic materials by means of ultrasonic waves is difficult, because the attenuation of a wave by the pores is proportional to the fourth power of the frequency and to the cube of the dimensions of the pores. Only such dense substances as porcelain, faience, steatite, and corundum and metallic ceramic materials can be tested with ultrasonic waves.

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137-1958-2-2289

The Use of Ultrasonic Waves (cont.)

and the waves must be of high frequency. A description is given of equipment of the Mendeleyev Institute of Chemical Technology in Moscow (MKhTI im. D.I. Mendeleyeva) for determining the modulus of elasticity (E) by means of an ultrasonic impulse method. This equipment was used to determine the speed of an ultrasonic wave in steel and Al (5.5×10^5 cm/sec) and in porcelain (5.7×10^5 cm/sec) and to determine the modulus of elasticity of a baked corundum ceramic material as a function of its Al_2O_3 content within the range of 60 - 100% ($E = 2.8 \times 10^{12}$ dynes/cm²). The results obtained were in close agreement with data already published. The ultrasonic-wave method of detecting flaws in fine ceramic materials has proved very satisfactory.

S.G.

1. Ceramic materials--Test methods 2. Ceramic materials--Test equipment 3. Test equipment--Characteristics

Card 2/2

23838

15 2210 3009, 3209.3309

S/020/61/138/002/021/024
B103/B220

AUTHORS: Budnikov, P. P., Corresponding Member AS USSR,
Keshishyan, T. N., and Yanovskiy, V. K.

TITLE: Influence exerted on the sintering of spectroscopically pure
magnesium oxide by the admixture of some cations

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 2, 1961, 365-368

TEXT: The authors studied the sintering of spectroscopically pure MgO and the influence exerted by slight admixtures of cations of various crystallochemical characteristics. These were Fe^{3+} , Zr^{4+} , So^{3+} , and Ni^{2+} , the radii of which differ but slightly from that of Mg^{2+} . In the opinion of the authors, the results of other investigations regarding the above influence are not reliable, since they concerned substances having a high percentage of admixtures (up to 0.5 %). The slight amounts of admixtures to spectroscopically pure MgO, which were used by the authors, surpassed the admixtures contained in the initial MgO by a multiple, but were small enough to be dissolved completely in MgO. In order to reduce the

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Influence exerted on the sintering of...

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influence of the kinetics of dissolution of the admixtures as far as possible and to ensure their uniform distribution on the surface of and inside the periclase grains, all admixtures were introduced by coprecipitation as hydroxides from mixtures consisting of solutions of magnesium chloride (20 %) and the corresponding admixture. Table 1 shows data concerning the concentrations of cations of the admixtures in atom% allowing for the yield in MgO. The precipitates were filtered and roasted at 625°C. By roasting, the activated form of MgO was obtained. The MgO thus obtained was compressed into disks (diameter 11 mm, thickness 1 to 2 mm) under a pressure of 1350 kg/cm² and sintered twice: at 1320 and at 1600°C. Based on the shrinking of the specimen along its diameter and on the weight of unit volume the degree of sintering was checked. From Table 1 it is evident that even small amounts of admixtures (from 0.1 atom% onward) accelerate the sintering. Another type of MgO, chemically pure, shows a qualitatively different behavior as compared to the spectroscopically pure MgO. The latter begins to sinter at 1300°C, whereas the chemically pure MgO is sintered already completely at 1300°C. The microstructure of the specimens shows that no appreciable recrystallization of MgO occurs at 1320°C in case of practically complete sintering of the MgO

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with admixture of 0.2 to 0.5 % Zr^{4+} cation or other admixtures. At 1600°C, however, a considerable recrystallization takes place. 0.1 % of Zr cations increases this recrystallization substantially. The size of the MgO crystallites is not influenced by the quantity of the admixture, but the amount of the intercrystallite substance increases. Fig. 3 shows the dependence of the weight of unit volume and the apparent porosity of the specimens on the Fe^{3+} concentration. Based on this fact, the authors conclude that Zr^{4+} and Sc^{3+} are far less effective than Fe^{3+} in the initial stage of sintering. For sintering at 1600°C, however, one obtains a much stronger compression by large admixtures of Sc^{3+} and Zr^{4+} than by admixtures of Fe^{3+} or Ni^{2+} . It is assumed that the highly polarizable cations Fe^{3+} and Ni^{2+} having a mobile 18-electron shell influence the surface diffusion of the active and very fine-grained MgO, which prevails at the beginning of sintering, more intensely than the cations of Zr^{4+} and Sc^{3+} . The latter have the structure of inert gases and exert a stronger influence on the volumetric diffusion which is of large importance in the final stages of sintering, after the formation of closed pores. The authors conclude from the fact that the curve shows a maximum for the admixture of Fe^{3+} (Fig. 3) that there must exist an optimum concentration

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of the admixtures for the acceleration of MgO sintering. The authors doubt that such a strong dependence of the sintering process on admixtures of 0.1 atom% may be explained by macroscopic flow (Ref. 7), since a retardation of the sintering is more likely to be expected for high temperatures. The considerable influence of the relatively insignificant amounts of admixtures on the progress of the sintering of spectroscopically pure MgO and the easily ascertainable difference in their type of action illustrate the obvious relation between the crystallochemical characteristics of their cations and their relative effectiveness. The authors infer from their results that the active MgO may be considered as being really pure only if the amount of admixed cations having a higher charge and polarizability than those of Mg^{2+} does not surpass 0.05 to 0.01 %. The theoretical density of a sufficiently pure MgO can be obtained almost at 1320°C by introduction of 0.2 to 0.5 atom% Zr^{4+} . There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 2: J. W. Nelson, I. B. Cutler. J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 41, no. 10, 406 (1958); Ref. 5: L. M. Atlas. J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 40, no. 6, 196 (1957); Ref. 7: A. E. Gorum, W. J. Luhman, J. A. Pask. J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 43, no. 5, 241 (1960).

Card 4/6

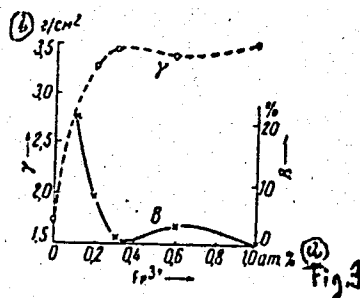
Influence exerted on the sintering of...

23838
S/020/61/138/002/021/024
B103/B220

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.
D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology
imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Fig. 3:
a) atom%
b) g/cm².



Card 5/6

37232

S/131/62/000/005/003/004
B105/B138

24.2100

AUTHORS: Budnikov, P. P., Keshishyan, T. N., Yanovskiy, V. K.
TITLE: Method of measuring the electrical conductivity of ceramic materials at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 5, 1962, 226-230

TEXT: The authors have developed a comparatively simple and generally accessible method of, and designed the equipment for, measuring the electrical conductivity of solid substances up to 1600°C and more in a controlled gas medium. For this purpose they used an equal-arm alternating current decade bridge with frequencies of 1000 and 2000 cps, the MOM-3(E6-2) (MOM-3 (Ye6-2)) for direct current measurements, an Rh+PtRh (30%Rh) thermocouple, and the TMC-48 (PMS-48) potentiometer with an M17/1 (M17/1) mirror galvanometer. The samples were pure oxides in the shape of disks, 6-10 mm diam and 0.5 - 1.5 mm thick. Analytically, the dependence of the thermo-emf of this thermocouple in the range from 0 to 1700°C may be represented as follows:

Card 1/2

Method of measuring the electrical ...

S/131/62/000/005/003/004
B105/B138

$\epsilon = 0.73t - 3.4 \cdot 10^{-4}t^2 + 1.46 \cdot 10^{-6}t^3 - 3.62 \cdot 10^{-10}t^4 \mu v$. Above $1500^\circ C$
 ϵ may be expressed as: $\epsilon = 4.909t - 3942 \mu v$. The authors' method was also
 used for studying the conversions in aluminous materials on heating in
 various gas media. The furnace, is described in detail. It is fixed to
 a stand, has two heating coils, and which can be moved in a vertical
 direction by means of a counterweight. There are 4 figures. The
 English-language reference reads as follows: A. Lempicki Proc. Phys. Soc.
 (London), No.400 B, 1953, 66.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. Mendeleyeva
 (Institute of Chemical Technology imeni Mendeleyev)

Card 2/2

BUDNIKOV, P.P.; YANOVSKIY, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Ceramics. Priroda 52 no.11:32-38 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Budnikov).

BUDNIKOV, P. P.; YANOVSKIY, V. K.

"O spekanii okisi magniia."

report submitted for 35th Cong, Industrial Chemistry, Warsaw, 15-19 Sep 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040524

8/0080/64/037/006/1247/1256

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P. P.; Yanovskiy, V. K.

TITLE: The electric conductivity of polycrystalline spectrally pure magnesium oxide.

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 6, 1964, 1247-1256

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium oxide, electric conductivity, polycrystalline magnesium oxide, monocrystalline magnesium oxide, magnesium ion migration, magnesium ion diffusion, high density magnesium oxide, low density magnesium oxide, p type conductivity, porosity, impurity

ABSTRACT: The electric conductivity was determined of dense sintered samples of spectrally pure (less than 0.001% impurities) magnesium oxide, without additives and with the addition of 0.1 atom% or more of cations of different valency and electron shell structure: Zn, Ni, Fe, Sc, Ti and Zr. The electric conductivity of pure high density MgO (having density over 96% of theoretical) at temperatures above 850-900C does not differ from the electric conductivity of MgO monocrystals, appears to be inherent and determined by the migration of Mg cations (as indicated

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040524

by comparison with data on the diffusion of Mg in MgO monocrystals). The effect of additives on the electric conductivity of MgO depends to a large extent on the valency and other crystallochemical properties of their cations. Addition of 0.1-0.5 at.% of Zr or Ti cations practically does not affect the electric conductivity even though they play a significant role in accelerating the sintering of MgO and change its microstructure and density on recrystallization. This indicates that the tetravalent cations even up to 1600C remain bound with the cation vacancies formed by their entering the MgO crystal lattice. Addition of the trivalent cations Sc and Fe significantly increased the electric conductivity of MgO especially at relatively low temperatures. The effect of temperature and concentration of Fe cations (from 0.1-2.0 at.%) on the conductivity of the samples heated in air to above 900C is expressed by the empirical formula

$$\sigma = 0.63C^{\frac{3118}{T}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{0.82}{kT}\right),$$

where C is expressed in atom parts of Fe cations and T is in degrees K. The conductivity of these samples increases sharply at the start of the transition of the Fe cations to the Fe^{2+} state, and is apparently the p-type. The electric conductivity of relatively low density (85-91% of theoretical) polycrystalline MgO with

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040524

considerable open porosity does not differ, on addition of 0.1-0.5 at.% Zn or Ni, from the electric conductivity of pure MgO at high temperatures. But below 1050-1150C the electric conductance increases, appears to be on the surface and basically depends on the microstructure of the samples and not on the type or amount, of cation impurity. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 020

Card 3/3

BUDNIKOV, P.P.; MATVEYEV, " A.; YANOVSKIY, V.K.

Sintering of high-purity magnesium oxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 159
no.4:872-875 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni
D.I. Mendeleyeva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for
Budnikov).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9"

I 12059-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH
ACC NR: AP6001301 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/008/1349/1353

AUTHOR: ^{SS} Budnikov, P. P.; ^{SS} Matveyev, M. A.; ^{SS} Yanovskiy, V. K.; ^{SS} Kharitonov, F. Ya. ⁴²

ORG: ^{SS} Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute im. D. I. Mendeleev (Moskovskiy khimiko-
tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Sintering and accumulative recrystallization of spectroscopically pure magnesium
oxide containing hafnium dioxide ²⁷ ^{53, 27} ¹⁶ ^{v1}

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 8, 1965, 1349-1353

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium oxide, crystallization, hafnium oxide, sintering

ABSTRACT: Accumulative recrystallization ¹⁶ was studied in its purest form, i.e., during sintering of high-purity oxide, when no liquid phase or inclusions of other phases are present, and the quantity of impurities and defects due to deviations from stoichiometry caused by interaction with the ambient gaseous medium does not exceed the concentration of inherent thermal defects of the oxide lattice. These conditions are fulfilled in the case of spectroscopically pure MgO and its mixtures with small and precisely known quantities of

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UDC 546:46.666.3

L 12039-66

ACC NR: AP6001301

certain cations, for example, hafnium (0.25% HfO_2 was added). It is shown that the addition of hafnium considerably affects the course of both the sintering and the accumulative recrystallization. The latter and the compaction of the ceramic were found to be closely related. In order to obtain a very fine-grained but dense ceramic, the conditions of preparation and sintering of the samples should be such as to promote a decrease in the surface energy and in the gram-atomic volume of the single crystal of the original material. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE:11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 07Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004

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Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9"

28411

S/169/61/000/007/077/104

A006/A101

3.9110

AUTHORS: Studentsov, N.V., Tikhomirova, T.N., Yanovskiy, V.M.

TITLE: Measuring the components of the Earth's magnetic field strength by the method of free nuclear induction

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961, 3, abstract 7014 ("Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR", 1960, no. 43 (103), 52 - 55)

TEXT: Information is given on the development of a method for measuring the elements of earth's magnetism with the use of the free nuclear induction phenomenon. The method is based on the compensation of one of the components of the Earth's magnetic field strength at the spot where the sensitive coil of the nuclear magnetometer is located. Thus, the H-component is compensated when measuring the Z-component with the aid of Helmholtz rings. Full H-compensation can not be achieved because of the inaccurate adjustment of the compensating rings and because a compensating field of a value equal to H can not be produced. Therefore the Z value measured is somewhat different from the true value. First measurements of Z were made with the aid of the absolute magnetic VNIIM theodo-

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Measuring the components ...

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lite, whose Helmholtz rings were used as compensating elements. The goniometric devices of the theodolite allowed an orientation of the compensating ring axes with $\leq 10^\circ$ accuracy. The current in the ring winding was maintained constant and was measured with the aid of a compensating circuit with about 1% accuracy. This assured measurement of Z with an accuracy of reading the results from a series of measurements of about 0.005%; the error was of a random nature and was mainly determined by the error in reading the variations of Z.

U. Fastovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SEMENOV, O.A.; YANKOVSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOYTSELENOK, A.I.;
SHCHEDROV, I.D.

Effect of the size of the internal bur of a welded pipe blank
on the quality of the internal surface of cold rolled pipe.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:34-36 M-D 164.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 23312-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EMP(v)/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(h)/EMP(l) JD/HM	
ACC NR: AP6011200	SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0032/0032
INVENTOR: <u>Semenov, O. A.; Alferova, N. S.; Yankovskiy, V. M.; Kolesnik, B. P.;</u> <u>Ostrin, G. Ya.; Plyatskovskiy, O. A.; Kheyfets, G. N.; Gleyberg, A. Z.;</u> <u>Chemerinskaya, R. I.; Gomelauri, N. G.; Blanter, M. Ye.; Sharadzenidze, S. A.;</u> <u>Suladze, O. N.; Gol'denberg, A. A.; Tsereteli, P. A.; Ubiriya, A. Ye. Seperteladze,</u> <u>O. G.</u>	
ORG: none	
TITLE: <u>Method of manufacturing strengthened tubes. Class 18, No. 179786 [announced</u> <u>by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Pipes (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut)]</u>	
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 32	
TOPIC TAGS: tube manufacturing, tube rolling, tube strengthening, tube heat treatment	
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of strengthening hot-rolled tubes. According to this method, the hot-rolled tube is quenched immediately after it leaves the <u>first rolling mill</u> , and then is sized or reduced at a tempering temperature. [ND]	
SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov63/ ATD PRESS: 4 23 0	
Card 1/1	UDC: 621.78.08.621.771.2

BONDARENKO, P.S., inzh.; LUNEV, G.I., inzh.; BORISUKOV, Ye.M., inzh.;
YANOVSKIY, V.P., inzh.

Achievement of low stable speeds of a remotely controlled
car pusher. Prom. energ. 17 no.11:17-22 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric railway motors)

YANKOVSKIY, V.R.

In the central laboratory of the Berezniki Potassium Combine.
Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1422-1423 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nachal'nik Tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Bereznikov-
skogo kuliynogo kombinata.

YANOVSKIY, V.S.

Labor-saving measures in carbon dioxide plants of distilleries.
Spir. prom. 20 no. 4:25-27 '54. (MIRA 7:12)
(Carbon dioxide) (Distilling industries)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120001-9"

ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; YEGOROV, A.S.; MAMUNYA, A.U.; SEMERNYA, V.M.; YANOVSKIY, V.S.

Rapid cooking of raw materials in a tubular cooker. Spirt.
prom. 25 no.1:28-31 '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

MAMUNYA, A.U.; RABINOVICH, B.D.; YANOVSKIY, V.S.

Layout and apparatus for the rapid cooking of starchy raw materials.
Spir. prom. 25 no.7:4-6 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; DRAZHNER, T.M.; MAMUNYA, A.U.; SEMERNYA, V.M.; YANOVSKIY,
V.S.

Reducing the duration of holding in the continuous cooking of
ground starchy raw material according to the Chemer flow system.
Spir. prom. 26 no.2:6-12 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Chemer--Alcohol)

ASHKINUZI, Zus' Kivovich; MAMUNYA, Anton Ustinovich; SEMERNYA, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; YANOVSKIY, Vitaliy Sergeyevich; MALCHENKO, A.L., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., spets red.; FUKS, B.K., red.; PEREDERIY, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Continuous rapid cooking of starchy raw materials in the distilling industry] Nepreryvnoe skorostnoe razvarivanie krakmalistogo syr'ia v spirtovom proizvodstve. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 54 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Distillation)